

PART V.

A DESCRIPTIVE ATLAS
OF THE
CESNOLA COLLECTION
OF
CYPRIOTE ANTIQUITIES

IN THE
Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

BY
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DIRECTOR OF THE MUSEUM



BOSTON
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1885

PLATE CXXI.

From 882 to 891, inclusive. Objects in calcareous stone, discovered in tombs near Larnaca and at Dali. Most of them were found inserted in square holes on the top of sepulchral columns, or stelæ, of Greco-Roman period, with the exception of 886 and 888. They represent pine cones.

892. Calcareous stone. Height, 1 foot $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Found in a tomb at Salamis.

Sepulchral bas-relief.

Reclining male figure, holding a patera; a female seated on the same couch, and a child standing. Traces of red coloring.

893-896. Calcareous stone. Found in the necropolis (Golgoi).

Fragments of sepulchral reliefs.

897. Calcareous stone. Height, 1 foot $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. From a necropolis (Salamis).

Fragment of a sepulchral bas-relief. Bearded figure, reclining on a couch, with pouch hanging from the left arm by a string; a patera in the right hand.

898. Calcareous stone. Height, 1 foot $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches. From the necropolis (Golgoi).

Fragment of a sepulchral bas-relief, surmounted by a recumbent lion; with head and shoulders of a reclining figure holding a pouch in the left hand.

899. Calcareous stone. Height, 1 foot $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches. From the necropolis (Golgoi).

Fragment of a sepulchral bas-relief. Upper part of a male figure; in the left hand a pouch like the preceding.

900. Calcareous stone. Height, 1 foot 8 inches. From a necropolis (Salamis).

Fragment of a sepulchral stele bas-relief. Male figure reclining, holding a patera in the right hand.

901. Calcareous stone. Height, 1 foot 10 inches. From the necropolis (Golgoi).

Fragment of a sepulchral stele, surmounted by a recumbent lion. Below it a bas-relief, representing two male figures, reclining and joining hands; one holds a pouch and the

PLATE CXXI. CONTINUED.

other a cup or patera. On the left side, two female figures standing; one, holding a bottle, arranges the hair of the other. Below this is a fragment of a smaller relief, on which is a head.

902. Calcareous stone. Height, 1 foot 8 inches. From the necropolis (Golgoi). Fragment of a sepulchral stele, found in two pieces and reset, representing a reclining male figure, holding a patera between two females. One of these holds fruit and a branch. Beside the other stands a child, holding an indistinct object in the left hand. Below, on the left, is a fragment of an Ionic capital. (?)



PLATE CXXII.

903. White marble. Height, 1 foot $11\frac{1}{8}$ inches. From ruins near Caravastasi (ancient Soloi).

Headless seated female figure (of Cybele?), with chiton and himation. The feet rest on a recumbent lion. The arms, which were made separately, are wanting.

904. Calcareous stone. Height, 1 foot $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. From a tomb near (Golgoi).

Small stele, surmounted by a recumbent lion. Much worn, and the surface abraded.

905. Calcareous stone. Height, 1 foot $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches. From the necropolis (Golgoi).

Fragment of a sepulchral stele. A reclining male figure, holding a patera, grasps the hand of a seated female. The head and shoulders of the latter figure are wanting.

906. Calcareous stone. Height, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches. From the ruins of (Golgoi).

A stool(?) or oblong box, with a low relief, representing a lion attacking a stag, or bull; between two large rosettes in Assyrian style. These rosettes are surrounded by stems, which have a lotus flower at each end. Traces of red color.

907. Calcareous stone. Height, 1 foot $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches. From the necropolis (Golgoi).

Fragment of a sepulchral stele. The upper part of a male figure, in high relief.

908. Calcareous stone. Height, 1 foot $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches. From the necropolis (Golgoi).

Dog seated on his hind legs. Collar painted red. It was found in the same tomb as the sarcophagus No. 74, and the two mortuary stelæ, and was intact. It was broken, during transport to this country, in several pieces, and repaired.

909. Calcareous stone. Height, 1 foot 2 inches. From the ruins of Idalium.

Two recumbent lions, placed back to back, with heads turned to the front, on a plinth. Beneath the lions, in low relief, a winged globe with pointed rays.

910. Calcareous stone. Height, 1 foot 3 inches. From the temple (Golgoi).

Votive tablet, with breasts, over a bunch of grapes, in high relief.

911. White marble. Height, 1 foot 8 inches. Found in the ruins at Citium.

PLATE CXXII. CONTINUED.

Architectural fragment, with two nude figures in relief, one male, the other female. The folds of a mantle, thrown back from the neck, extend to the right of the woman, as if thrown out by violent motion. A long wand, held downward in the right hand, crosses the drapery folds. Her figure seems to be sinking back against the right arm of the man, who rushes forward to support her. His left arm is raised, and doubled against the shoulder, holding a mantle. The heads of both figures are mutilated, and the surface is much defaced.

912. Calcareous stone. Height, 1 foot 9 inches. From the site near the temple (Golgoi).

One side of an oblong stone, which formed the pedestal of figure No. 88. As the other sides of the stone were not sculptured, this side was sawn from the block. It represents a spirited bas-relief in the Assyrian style. (See Cesnola's *Cyprus*, page 133).

913. Calcareous stone. Height, 1 foot 6½ inches. From the temple (Golgoi).

A pedestal, on one side of which are figures in low relief, and much defaced.

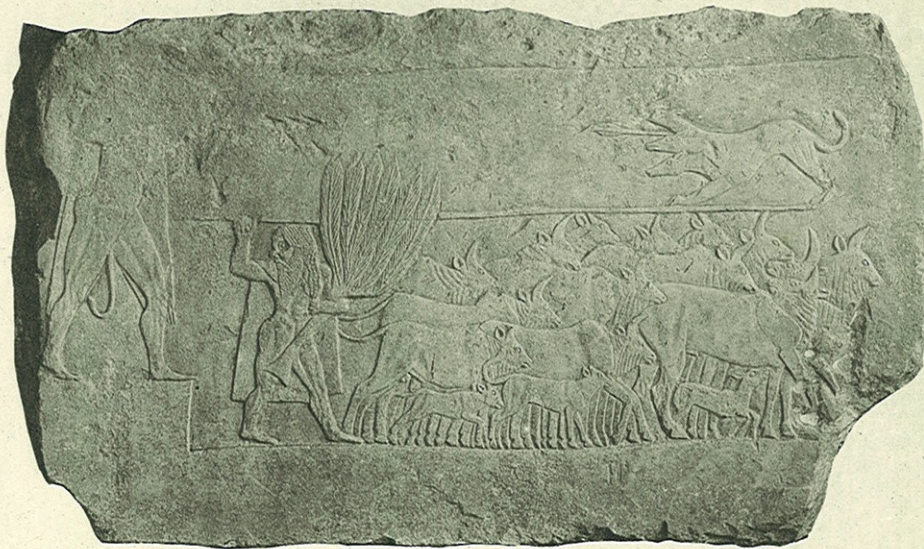
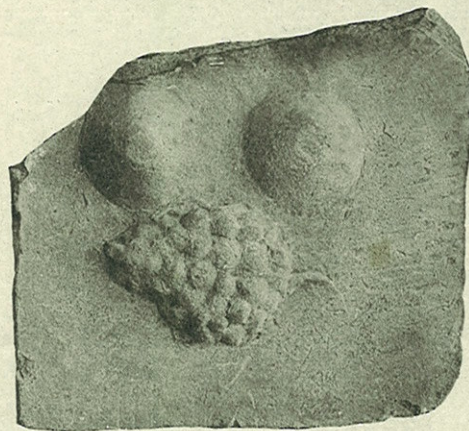
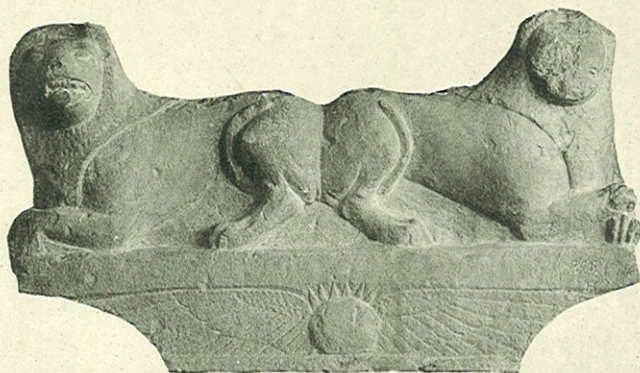
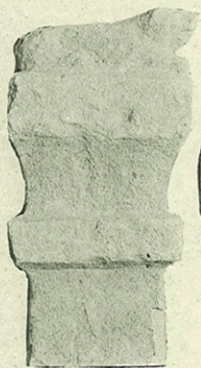


PLATE CXXIII.

914. Calcareous stone. Height, 5 feet 6 inches. From the temple (Golgoi).

Statue of a male figure, draped in classical style. The right arm, wanting from above the elbow, was pendant, and held a branch, of which a fragment remains on the hip. The left forearm, resting on a pillar, supports the head of a horned animal. The base and feet were broken off; the back part of the base, with both heels, were not found. The fragments were rejoined to the statue.



PLATE CXXIV.

915. Calcareous stone. Height, 5 feet 6 inches. From the ruins of an unknown temple at Pyla, discovered by Mr. R. H. Lang.

Headless male figure, wearing a long mantle, thrown back from the shoulders, and a tunic (of chain mail?), reaching to the knees. The tunic is detailed by a reticulated surface, and shallow, vertical flutings. It is belted at the waist by a knotted band, with long hanging ends. From the girdle hangs a dagger, on the right side. On the breast is worn a necklace of peculiar design. The left forearm and part of the right forearm are wanting. The legs broken off above the ankles.



PLATE CXXV.

916. Calcareous stone. Height, 3 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Found in the same locality as the preceding.

Headless male figure, wearing a tunic, reaching below the knees, and belted at the waist by a knotted double band, with hanging ends. From the girdle hangs a short dagger, on the left side. The left forearm is doubled against the upper arm, holding a lotus (?) flower. The right arm is pendant, holding a fruit (pomegranate?). Spiral bracelets on the wrists.



PLATE CXXVI.

917. White marble. Height, 3 feet $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. From Karavastasi (near Soloi). Dug out of a tomb by a peasant.

Sepulchral stele, surmounted by a temple-shaped pediment in relief, and having a niche, or arched recess, in which are a man and a child facing frontward, and draped in classical style. A Greek inscription below the recess.

918. Calcareous stone. Height, 3 feet $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches. From a necropolis (Salamis).

Sepulchral stele, or *ædícula*. A seated woman, in high relief, facing frontward, with clasped hands resting on the lap. The top of the stone is in rude imitation of a temple pediment, with acroteria. The two edges of the stele were found broken off, and the chips lying by its side. They have been reset.

919. Calcareous stone. Height, 2 feet 10 inches. From the necropolis (Golgoi).

Sepulchral stele, with relief, in deep recess, of a man, with a short-sleeved garment falling below the knees, and facing frontward. In the left hand holds a bird (a dove?), at the side, and the right hand holds the bird's beak.

920. Calcareous stone. Height, 2 feet $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches. From the necropolis (Golgoi).

Sepulchral stele, surmounted by two female sphinxes, back to back. Between them is a palmette. Each sphinx rests the paws upon an acroterion, presenting the form of a half palmette. The front of the slab, supporting the sphinxes, is decorated by two horizontal bands in relief; on the lower band an egg-and-dart moulding. On the narrower part of the stele is a band in relief, and colored red, with a knot in the centre, and two ends hanging down. The lower part of the stele is wanting. The head of the sphinx on the right is wanting; that of the other was found detached from the body, and reset. Portions of the legs were broken off and repaired.



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PLATE CXXVII.

921. Calcareous stone. Height, 5 feet $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches. From the temple (Golgoi).

Statue of a man, wearing a wreath and draped in classical style. The right arm hangs down, holding a branch, which rests on the leg above the knee. With the left hand the figure holds forward a round box; on the third finger of the left hand a signet ring. The beard and mustache are indicated by a lightly chiselled surface. The lower part of the figure, above the ankles, is broken off irregularly. Traces of red color in the folds of the garment. The head was broken off, and has been rejoined.



PLATE CXXVIII.

922. Calcareous stone. Height, 4 feet $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches. From the necropolis (Golgoi).

Sepulchral stele; in recess a seated woman, in relief, with mantle covering the head. The right leg is crossed over the left. Shoes, with heavy soles, cover the feet. In her lap she holds fruit. The stone has been broken and repaired. The surface is much mutilated.

923. Calcareous stone. Height, 2 feet $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches. From the temple (Golgoi).

An archer kneeling, presenting the left side. The dress is a short tunic, leaving the shoulders bare. A broad quiver, filled with arrows, and a dagger are slung at the side. The head and arms are wanting. The surface of the quiver was decorated with a lion's head; but it is too mutilated to be distinguishable. The legs of the warrior are broken off below the calf.



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PLATE CXXIX.

924. Calcareous stone. Height, 5 inches. From the temple (Golgoi).
Votive offering. A pair of eyes, carved in relief on a curved ground, on which are traces of red color.
925. Calcareous stone. Height, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches. From the temple (Golgoi).
Votive offering. A woman's breast, carved in high relief.
926. Calcareous stone. Height, $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches. From the temple (Golgoi).
Votive offering. A pair of eyes, like those of No. 924. Red color.
927. Calcareous stone. Height, $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches. From the temple (Golgoi).
Votive offering. A finger (thumb). Traces of red color.
928. Calcareous stone. Height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. From the temple (Golgoi).
Votive offering. A thumb, with traces of red coloring.
929. Calcareous stone. Height, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. From the temple (Golgoi).
Votive offering. An eye, cut in low relief. Traces of red color.
930. Calcareous stone. Height, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. From the temple (Golgoi).
Votive offering. A face, swollen on one side. Traces of red color on the hair.
931. Calcareous stone. Height, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. From the temple (Golgoi).
Votive offering. An ear, with ear-ring. Red coloring. Traces of yellow color on the ear-ring.
- 932, 933. Calcareous stone. Height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. From the temple (Golgoi).
Votive offerings. Two ears, with Cypriote characters on them.
934. Calcareous stone. Height, 3 inches. From the temple (Golgoi).
Votive offering. An eye. Traces of red color.
935. Calcareous stone. Height, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches. From the temple (Golgoi).
Votive offering. A swollen face, without nose. (A leper's offering?) Red color on the lips.
936. Calcareous stone. Height, $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches. From the temple (Golgoi).
Votive offering. Two eyes. A hole in the tablet for suspension. Traces of red coloring.



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PLATE CXXX.

937. Calcareous stone. Height, $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches. From the ruins of a temple at Curium.

Crouching male figure. The right hand rests on the right knee; the left hand rests on the base, holding a small, indistinct object.

938-944. Similar figures, varying in size from $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height. Found in the same locality as the preceding.

945-948. Headless figures, similar to the preceding, and varying in size, from $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches to 4 inches in height. Found in the temple (Golgoi).

949-955. Crouching figures, similar to No. 937, and varying in size, from 1 foot $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $8\frac{1}{8}$ inches in height. Found in the ruins of a temple at Curium, dedicated to Apollo Hylates. They all seem to hold in one of their hands a bird (a dove?). No. 952 has a string of amulets round the neck, composed of signet rings, cylinders, and phallic cones. With the exception of No. 955, which wears a conical cap, they are all bareheaded.



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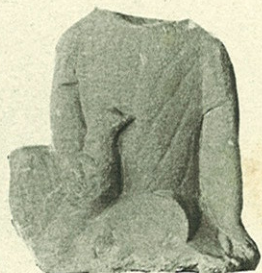
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PLATE CXXXI.

956-980. Calcareous stone. Found in the ruins of a temple at Curium.

Crouching male figures, bareheaded, with the exception of No. 963, and varying in height from 1 foot 3 inches to 9½ inches. Most of these figures hold a dove, or some other bird.

956. Wears over the left shoulder a string of seal rings and cylinders.

959. Wears over the left shoulder a string of seal rings and cylinders.

960. Wears anklets.

961. Wears a string of seals round the neck.

964. With bracelets, string of seals, and a cake(?), in the left hand.

965. With bracelets, and a string of seals, or signet rings.

966. Wears a string of amulets round the neck. The left hand holds a headless animal.

967. Wears bracelets, and a string of amulets worn over the chest.

968. Wears bracelets, anklets, a string of signet rings and amulets, and with the left hand holds a rabbit.

969. Wears bracelets, anklets, and a string of amulets.

970. With ear-rings, and holding a cock in the lap.

971. With ear-rings. Holding a rabbit.

975. Holding a cock, standing on the base.

976. With shoes, holding a bird against the body. The left hand holds a fruit. The base of this figure is higher than in the others, and the attitude unusually strained.

977. Wears a wreath. Red color on the hair, eyes, mouth, and drapery.

978. Nude boy, leaning forward on the arms, sitting on the right leg and extending the left. The left hand rests on a tortoise. The right hand holds a pomegranate.

980. Wears a long robe, girt by a knotted cord.



PLATE CXXXII.

981-987. Calcareous stone. Found in the ruins of a temple at Curium.

Crouching male figures, bareheaded, varying in height from 1 foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $9\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

981. With ear-rings, bracelets, and a string of amulets worn over the left shoulder.

982. With bracelets, and string of amulets worn like the preceding.

983. With ear-rings, bracelets, and a string of amulets, nearly effaced.

984. With ear-rings, bracelets, and a double necklace of signet rings, having each, in the centre, three cones as pendants.

985. Holds a duck with both hands. A necklace nearly effaced, with a triangular object as pendant.

986. Wears bracelets and a string of amulets.

987. Wears ear-rings, bracelets, and a necklace (nearly effaced), with a signet ring as pendant. Both hands hold two indistinct objects.



981



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PLATE CXXXIII.

988. Calcareous stone. Height, 2 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Found in the ruins of a temple at Curium.

Fragment of a tablet, with the upper part of a bearded figure, draped in classical style. The body faces to the front; the head turned to the right. The surface is much mutilated. When found, this fragment was entire, but it was broken in transport, and rejoined.



PLATE CXXXIV.

989. Calcareous stone. Height, 1 foot $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches. Found in the temple (Golgoi).

Male figure, draped in classical style. The right arm is pendant, holding a branch. The left arm is crossed on the body, holding a small round box. The feet and ankles are broken away. Red color on the eyes, eyebrows, and mouth.

990. Calcareous stone. Height, 1 foot $11\frac{1}{8}$ inches. From the temple (Golgoi).

Female figure, wearing a mantle over the head, draped in classical style, of the Roman period. The base slightly fractured.

991. Calcareous stone. Height, 1 foot $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches. From the temple (Golgoi).

Female figure, similar to the preceding.

992. Calcareous stone. Height, 1 foot $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. From the temple (Golgoi).

Male figure, rudely sculptured, dressed in classical style. The right arm is pendant; the left holds a bird against the body. The surface is much worn.

993. Calcareous stone. Height, 1 foot $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches. From the temple (Golgoi).

Male figure, wearing a mantle hanging from the left arm, which is carried round the back over the right hip and across the legs, leaving the trunk bare. The head and right arm are wanting. The right hand rests on the hip. Under the left arm is held a large undistinguishable object.

994. Calcareous stone. Height, 1 foot $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches. From the temple (Golgoi).

Male figure, wearing a short tunic and low cap, and holding a bowl in both hands. Traces of red color on the hair.

995. Calcareous stone. Height, 1 foot $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches. From the temple (Golgoi).

Male figure, draped in classical style, holding in the left hand a duck, and in the right hand a round object.

996. Calcareous stone. Height, 1 foot $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches. From the temple (Golgoi).

Male figure, dressed in classical style. From the left hand hangs suspended by a string a vase with pointed lower extremity. Part of the right foot is broken off.

PLATE CXXXIV. CONTINUED.

997. Calcareous stone. Height, 1 foot 8 inches. From the ruins of a temple at Curium.

Statuette, wearing a wreath, and draped in classical style, with mantle thrown over the left arm. The right arm is broken off below the shoulder, and part of the left forearm is wanting.



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PLATE CXXXV.

998. Calcareous stone. Height, 3 feet $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches. From the temple (Golgoi).

Male figure, draped in classical style. The right arm is crossed on the body, resting within the mantle, from which only the hand projects. The left arm holds forward a round object. When discovered the head and left forearm of this statue were broken off from the body, but lying by its side. They have been rejoined. The right side of the face bears traces of having been burnt; it was found lying on a layer of ashes.



PLATE CXXXVI.

999-1023. Calcareous stone. Heads. Found in the temple (Golgoi).

Varying in size, from $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height. These heads are of the Roman period, and, with the exception of No. 1010 and No. 1021, they are all male heads, apparently portraits, and wear wreaths. With one or two exceptions they show traces of red color on the lips, eyebrows, pupils of the eyes, and hair.



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1016



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1018



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1021



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PLATE CXXXVII.

1024. Calcareous stone. Height, 2 feet $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. From the temple (Golgoi).

Male figure, of late Roman period, with wreath, and wearing a short-sleeved, belted tunic, and a mantle falling behind from the shoulders, and also falling in front, in a narrow fold, to the knees. The left arm is pendant, holding a small, round object, probably a box. The right arm is broken off above the elbow. Traces of red color on the mantle.

1025. Calcareous stone. Height, 2 feet $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. From the temple (Golgoi).

Male figure, of late Roman period, wearing a wreath. The left arm is pendant, holding a small, round box. The right arm rests on the mantle, and holds a fold drawn from the left shoulder. Traces of red color are visible on the eyes, eyebrows, and lips. The legs were broken at the ankle, and reset.

1026. Calcareous stone. Height, 2 feet $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. From the temple (Golgoi).

Male figure, of a late Roman period, with robe falling to the feet, and leaving the arms bare. Over the left shoulder, and passing under the right, is worn a cord, to which seal rings, cylinders, and other amulets, are attached. The right arm is broken off below the shoulder. The left arm, held forward, is broken below the elbow. Red color on the lips, eyeballs, and hair.

1027. Calcareous stone. Height, 2 feet $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches. From the temple (Golgoi).

Male figure, of the same period of Roman art as the preceding, wearing a wreath, and draped in classical style. Sandals on the feet. The left arm is raised, holding a fold of the drapery. The left hand is abraded. The right arm is wanting from the shoulder. Remains of red color visible on the drapery, sandal-straps, lips, eyeballs, and eyebrows. When the statue was unearthed the head and feet were detached. They have been reset.

1028. Calcareous stone. Height, 2 feet $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches. From the temple (Golgoi).

PLATE CXXXVII. CONTINUED.

Male figure, of the same period of Roman art as the preceding, draped in classical style. The left arm rests on a pillar, and holds forward a round box, with a dove resting on the cover. The right arm is crooked on the hip. On the feet are sandals. When unearthed this statue had the feet broken off at the ankles; they have been reset. The head of the bird was also broken off, and was replaced.

1029. Calcareous stone. Height, 2 feet 5 inches. From the temple (Golgoi).

Male figure, of the same period as the preceding, holding a round box in the left hand, and raising the cover with the right hand. When the statue was discovered the head was found broken off from the body, but resting on its neck. It has been reset.



1024



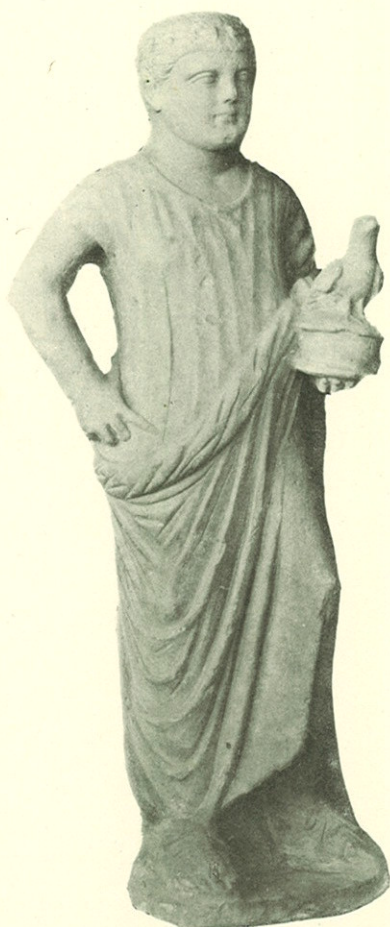
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PLATE CXXXVIII.

1030. Calcareous stone. Height, 4 feet $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches. From the necropolis (Golgoi).

Sepulchral stone relief, in deep recess, containing four seated figures—three males and one female—facing to the front. The figure on the left holds a patera in the left hand. The rest hold each other by one hand, resting the other on the shoulder of the next figure. When unearthed the stone was intact, but it broke in transport, and has been reset. The surface is worn, and the execution is poor.

1031. Calcareous stone. Height, 4 feet $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches. From a burying-ground near Dali.

Sepulchral stone relief, in deep recess. Draped male figure, facing toward the front, and holding a staff in the left hand. At his left shoulder is the head of a horse. This monument was found in several fragments. The left side is broken away; also the lower portion at the line of the knees. Two holes are drilled in the stone, one on each side of the head of the figure, probably for attaching some wreath.

1032. Calcareous stone. Height, 3 feet $8\frac{5}{8}$ inches. From the necropolis (Golgoi).

Group of a seated female and a child standing at her left side. Both figures are dressed in long, girdled robes and mantles. The child holds a square box or shrine, the front of which shows traces of sculpture in relief; but it is too much abraded to be distinguishable. This square object rests on the left arm of the female figure. The head and left forearm of the child are broken away. A portion of the arm-chair is visible between the two figures. The lower part of the face of the female figure is damaged. On the base, on which the child is standing, there is cut a Greek inscription of three lines, the ends of which are broken off. This inscription reads *Zoïλος Γόλγιος ἔποίηι*, which means that a certain *Zoïlos of Golgoi made* the group. The head of the seated figure was broken off, and has been reset.

1033. Calcareous stone. Height, 3 feet $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches. From the necropolis (Golgoi).

Sepulchral group, with relief in deep recess, representing two seated figures, man and woman, holding each other by the right hand, dressed in long robes reaching to the knees. The surface much worn and mutilated.



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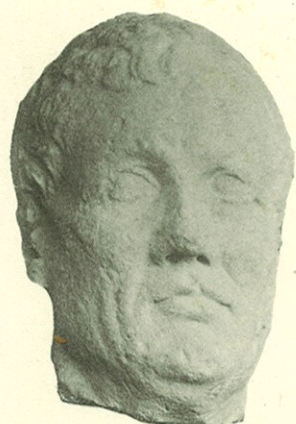


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PLATE CXXXIX.

1034-1042. Calcareous stone. From the temple (Golgoi).

Male heads, varying in height from 1 foot 1½ inches to 10¹ inches, of a good Græco-Roman style of art. With the exception of No. 1034 and No. 1038 these heads have a wreath of laurel leaves, and are evidently faithful likenesses, especially No. 1034, to which the sculptor has succeeded in imparting much expression of feeling.



1034



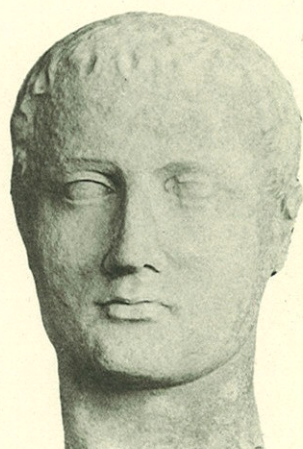
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PLATE CXL.

1043-1052. Calcareous stone. From the temple (Golgoi).

Male heads, of the Roman period, varying in height from 1 foot 1 inch to 6½ inches. Nos. 1047 and 1048 are only fragments, the back part of both being broken off, with the ears. Nos. 1043 and 1050 are surprisingly well preserved. No. 1052 shows remains of red color on the lips and eyeballs.



1043



1044



1045



1046



1047



1048



1049



1050



1051



1052

PLATE CXLI.

1053. Calcareous stone. Height, 4 feet 1 inch. Found in the necropolis (Golgoi).

Sepulchral group, with relief, in a double recess, and surmounted by a broken palmette. In the upper recess are two reclining male figures, each resting the right elbow on a cushion, and holding a patera in the left hand; the lower recess, of larger size, the half figure of a man and of a woman, in the attitude of clasping hands. The man wears a wreath of rosettes, and holds a staff by the left hand. The hands that were clasped are broken away. The left hand of the woman and edges of the sculpture are damaged.

1054. Calcareous stone. Height, 3 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Found in the necropolis (Golgoi).

Sepulchral group, like the preceding, sculptured in recess,—two male figures, wearing fillets. The one on the right reclines on a couch, and the other sits beside him, clasping his right hand. Beside the couch is a round table, on which are fruits and a loaf. Broken in several pieces when found; the pieces have been rejoined.



1053



1054

PLATE CXLII.

1055-1079. Calcareous stone. Found, with a few exceptions, in the temple (Golgoi).

Male heads, of the Roman period, varying in height from $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. With the exception of No. 1076 the heads have all either wreath or fillet. No. 1064 is only the profile of a head, in relief, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness, and has been finished as such. Nos. 1055, 1065, 1074, 1075, were found in a field near Dali. Most of these heads show traces of red color, either on the lips, eyeballs, or eyebrows.



1055



1056



1057



1058



1059



1060



1061



1062



1063



1064



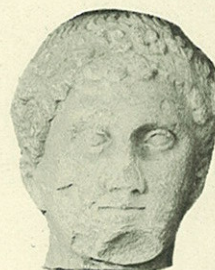
1065



1066



1067



1068



1069



1070



1071



1072



1073



1074



1075



1076



1077



1078



1079

PLATE CXLIII.

1080-1128. Calcareous stone. From different localities of Cyprus.

Male heads, with the exception of Nos. 1091, 1108, 1112, which are females of the Roman period, varying in height from 7 inches to $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches, mostly with wreath or fillet. Nos. 1082 and 1088 show a peculiar style of hair dressing. All of the heads, more or less, present traces of red color, either on the lips, eyeballs, or eyebrows, when a wet sponge is applied to them.



1080



1081



1082



1083



1084



1085



1086



1087



1088



1089



1090



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1092



1093



1094



1095



1096



1097



1098



1099



1100



1101



1102



1103



1104



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1106



1107



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1109



1110



1111



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1113



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1117



1118



1119



1120



1121



1122



1123



1124



1125



1126



1127



1128

PLATE CXLIV.

1129-1138. Calcareous stone. Heads, of the Roman period, discovered in different localities of Cyprus, as specified hereunder. They vary in height from life size to 6½ inches only.

Nos. 1129, 1134, 1136, and 1137 were found in the necropolis of Golgoi. Nos. 1130 and 1132 were discovered in the temple (Golgoi), and Nos. 1131, 1133, 1135, and 1138 were exhumed from a ruin near Dali.



1129



1130



1131



1132



1133



1134



1135



1136



1137



1138

PLATE CXLV.

1139-1148. Calcareous stone. Heads, of the Roman period. Found in different tombs in the necropolis (Golgoi).

These heads had been completed by the sculptor as they are now seen. Most of them have holes, both square and round, which seem to indicate that they were fastened to something; but nothing was discovered in the tombs with them, except pottery and lamps.



1139



1140



1141



1142



1143



1144



1145



1146



1147



1148

PLATE CXLVI.

1149-1154. Calcareous stone. Found chiefly in the necropoles of Dali and Kitium (Larnaka).

Columnar mortuary stelæ, with Greek inscriptions on each of them. These inscriptions will be given in full at the end of the 3d volume of this work.

1149. Height, 3 feet 2 inches.

1150. Height, 3 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

1151. Height, 3 feet $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

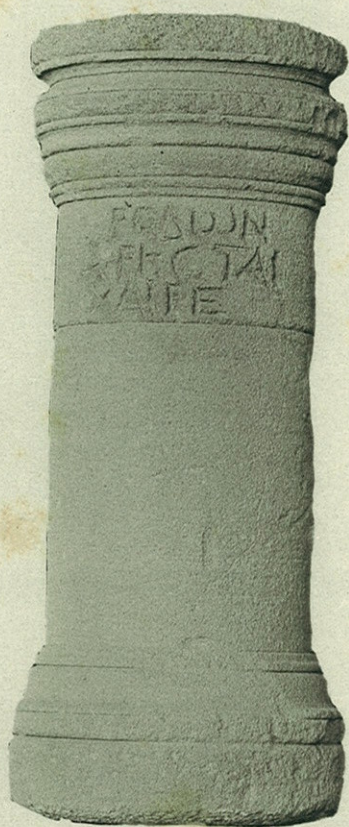
1152. Height, 3 feet $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

1153. Height, 3 feet $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

1154. Height, 3 feet 6 inches.



1149



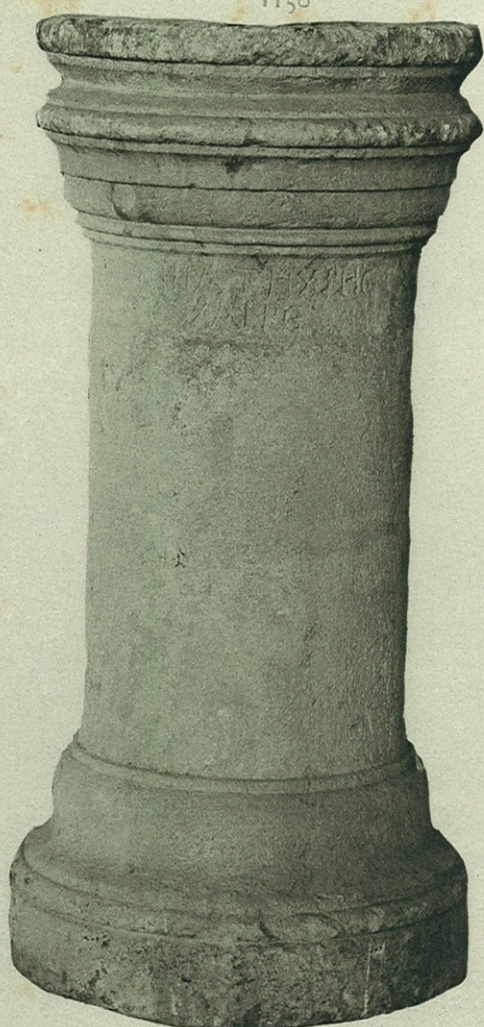
1150



1151



1152



1153



1154

PLATE CXLVII.

1155-1163. Calcareous stone. Chiefly from the necropoles of Dali and Kitium.

Columnar mortuary stelæ of the Roman period, with Greek inscriptions, which will be given in full at the end of the 3d volume of this work.

1155. Height, 1 foot $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

1156. Height, 2 feet $\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

1157. Height, 1 foot $11\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

1158. Height, 2 feet $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

1159. Height, 2 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

1160. Height, 2 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

1161. Height, 2 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

1162. Height, 2 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

1163. Height, 2 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.



1155



1156



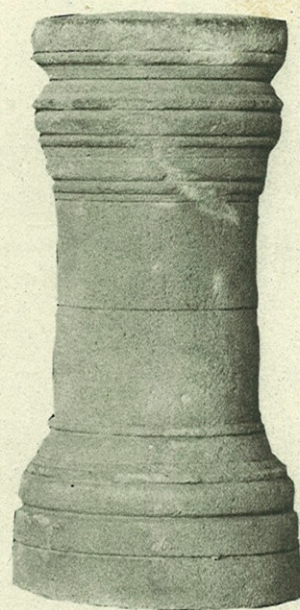
1157



1158



1159



1160



1161



1162



1163

PLATE CXLVIII.

1164-1183. Calcareous stone. Found in different necropoles of Cyprus, chiefly in Kitium and Idalium.

Columnar, and other mortuary stelæ, of the Roman period, with Greek inscriptions, which will be published at the end of the 3d volume of this work.

Nos. 1164, 1165, 1166, 1168, 1169, 1179, and 1181 are of the same height, namely, 1 foot $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

1167. Height, 1 foot $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

1170. Height, 1 foot $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

1171. 1173, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1180, are of the same height, namely, 2 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

1172. Height, 1 foot $10\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

1175. Height, 1 foot $9\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

1177. 1182, 1183. Height, 2 feet.



1164



1165



1166



1167



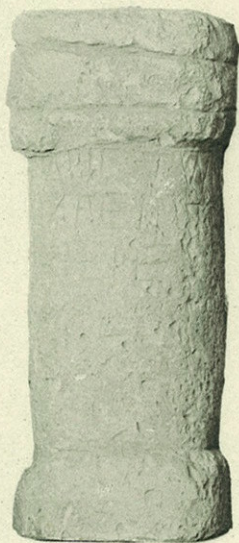
1168



1169



1170



1171



1172



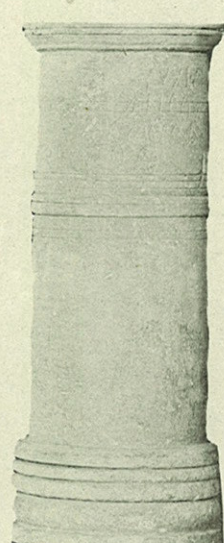
1173



1174



1175



1176



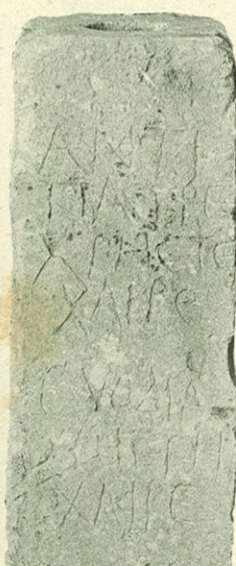
1177



1178



1179



1180



1181



1182



1183

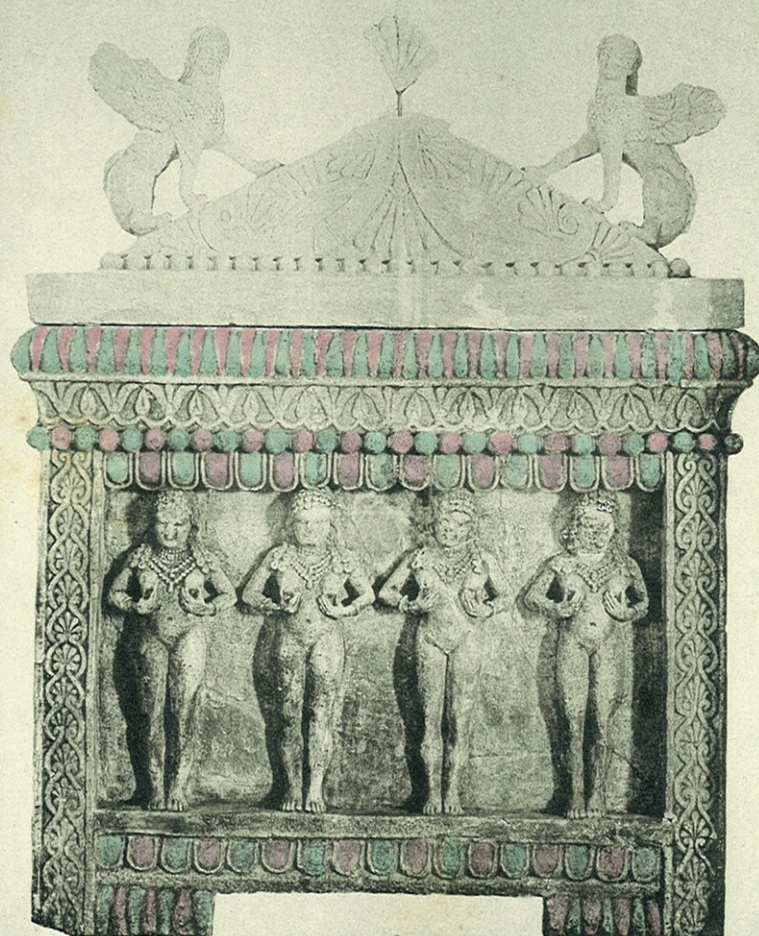
PLATE CXLIX.

1184. One end of the sarcophagus found at Amathus. Width, 5 feet 2 inches; height, 3 feet $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

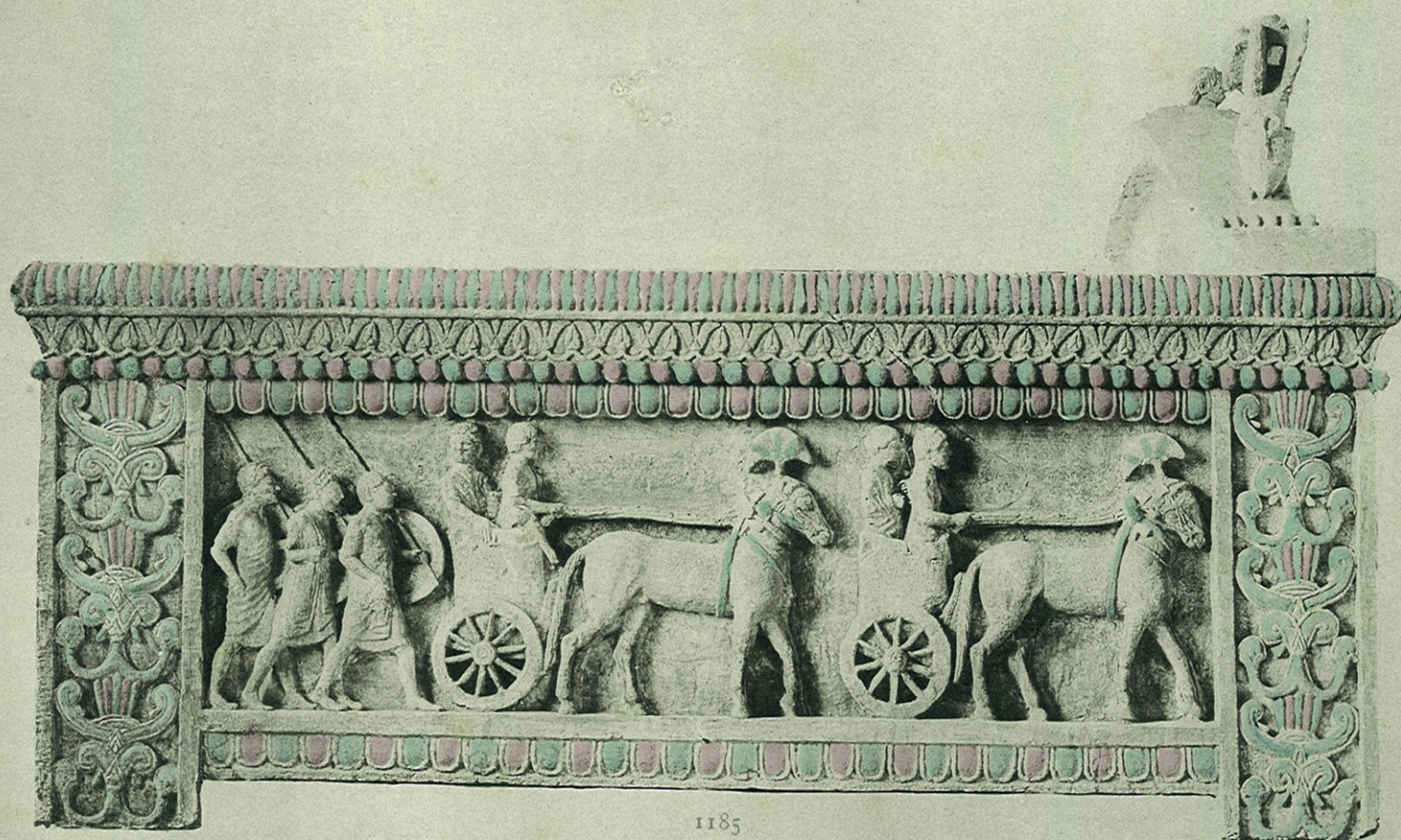
The nude figure of Aphrodite, or Astarte, repeated four times, each figure resembling the other, as if all had been made from one mould, each holding her hands to her breasts, and wearing a double necklace and bracelets. The idea of repeating the same figure in this manner may have arisen from seeing similar repetitions of one and the same figure, made from one mould, in bronze or in clay. The same remark applies to the four grotesque figures of the Phœnician Pataïki (or deity Bes?) on the other end of the sarcophagus.

1185. One side of the sarcophagus found at Amathus. Length, 7 feet $9\frac{1}{8}$ inches; width, 5 feet 2 inches.

Two chariots (bigæ) followed by three foot-soldiers, in a procession of which the head appears on the other side of the sarcophagus. The armor and costume of the foot-soldiers following the last chariot are Greek in appearance; and the whole style of the sculpture on the two sides may be described as Phœnician, largely influenced by the Greek sculpture of about B.C. 500.



1184



1185

PLATE CL.

1186. One end of a sarcophagus, of calcareous stone, found at Amathus. Width, 5 feet 2 inches; height, 3 feet $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

Four figures of Phœnician Pataïki (or deity Bes?), all but one broken and defective; resembling one another, apparently, as closely as if made from one mould.

The lid of the sarcophagus is enriched by a fine series of mouldings, and surmounted by four figures of sphinxes, sculptured in an archaic style, recalling the sphinxes from Lycia, in the British Museum.

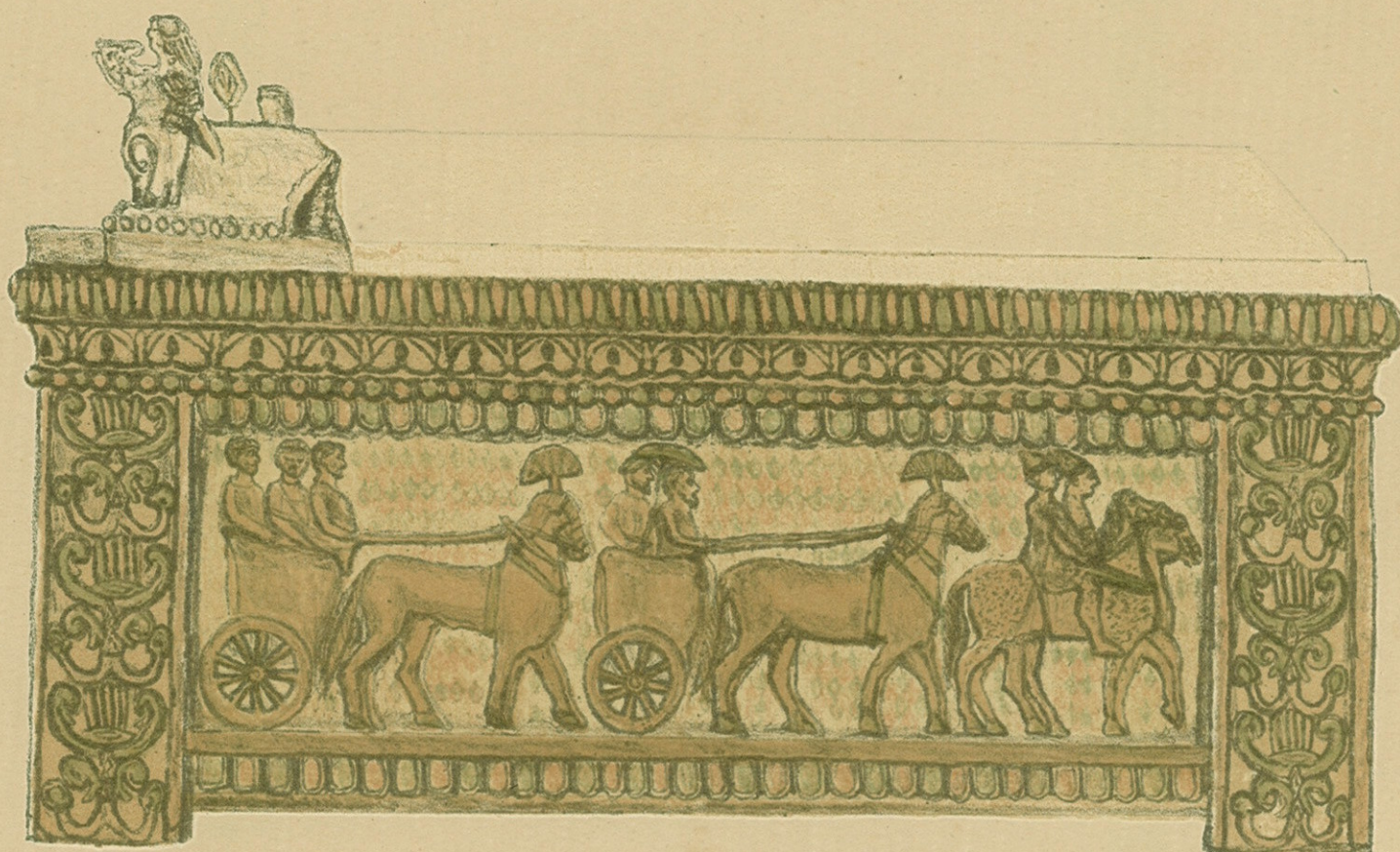
The sarcophagus, when discovered, was found broken in several pieces. Portions of the Pataïki, and most of the lid, could not be found among the *débris* removed from the tomb.

1187. One side of the sarcophagus found at Amathus. Length, 7 feet $9\frac{1}{8}$ inches; width, 5 feet 2 inches; height, 3 feet $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

Two chariots (*bigæ*), preceded by two horsemen, at the head of a procession whose rear appears on the other side of the sarcophagus. The person in the foremost chariot is distinguished by the presence of an attendant, who holds a parasol over his head, just as the satrap is distinguished in one of the Lycian friezes from Xanthus, in the British Museum. In the second chariot are three persons. These chariots are entered from the front, as is usual with *bigæ*, in contrast to the four-horse chariots, or *quadrigæ*, which are entered at the rear. All the horses drawing the chariots have above their head a fan-shaped ornament, which seems to have been an Oriental custom adopted by the Phœnicians. The ornaments at the ends, and on both sides of the sarcophagus, are Phœnician.



1186



1187